NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1893 .- COPYRIGHT, 1893, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

doubt that France has been regarded as a greater menace to the peace of Europe since

the Franco-Russian friendship was cemented. The inquiry which many are making is what

can be the motive for creating dissension, or, as the French saying is, "Who is anxious to fish in troubled waters?" So there is a great

deal of speculation about the man who un-doubtedly is the blackest figure in the whole

ignoble company—the man who has a German name, but is not German, Cornelius Herz.

His relations with all concerned were such that he must have ample proofs of the guilt of

all the guilty. He has nothing to lose in repu-

tation, for his record is black back to his boy-

hood in America. Whose ends might he be

serving in discrediting the rulers of France in

the eyes of their countrymen, but stopping al-ways short of the point in the popular anger

which brings revolution? That is the ques-

tion which many thoughtful men in France

The Chamber was on the qui vive to-day, but

the notice of the new prosecutions, which is

daily expected, did not come, and the session

I learn that a report has been telegraphed to America to the effect that Loubet was forced

out of the Cabinet this week in the same man-

ner as Freycinet. The story is false. Loubet

was earnestly solicited to remain by Premier Ribot. He has long desired to retire. He told

me last night that he should also resign his Senatorship and leave public life completely

and forever. He regrets keenly that he ever

went into politics, and he is thoroughly happy

to get back his law practice. Although Loubet has no taint of Panama filth upon him, he has

been openly opposed to the prosecutions from the first. He thinks the country would be bet-

ter off if the gigantic scandal were buried in-

stead of allowed to imperil the life of the re-

Doroulle sent for THE SUN reporter vester

day to ask a contradiction in America of the

report that he had compromised his differ-

ences with Clemenceau after the duel. "I

told him," he declared, "that I should always

is the deadly enemy of the republic."

consider him my deadliest enemy, because he

The Panama scandal has effected one im-

portant political combination. It has united

the Socialists and Boulangists or Revisionists.

This coalition was announced to-night at the great meeting in the Tivoli Vauxhall, the

headquarters of socialism. The gathering was addressed by six leading Boulangists and

six Socialists. The present regime was un-

sparingly denounced and revolution was

preached. The meeting ended in tremendous

uproar and confusion, owing to an invasion by

the Socialists' worst enemies, the Anarchists,

under the leadership of the notorious Anar-

chist leader. Brunet. A large crowd of the

friends of dynamite invaded the platform and

took possession of the rostrum late in the

evening. In the midst of the excitement the

gas was turned off, and several thousand men

were left struggling in the darkness. The

The action of the Boulangists in joining the

Socialist party at this moment has considera-

ble significance and political importance. The

Socialist party had already become danger-

ously strong, and thus augmented it is much

to be feared. Certain S cialist leaders are possessed by the idea at a coup de main is planned for next week under the leadership of a high officer of the army. Some say Gen.

a high officer of the army. Some say Gen.
Saussier, the military Governor of Paris, will
seize the reins of government. More, however, think that Gen. Gallifet will proclaim
himself dictator. I have been unable to trace
the report, but it was actively discussed in
private conversation at to-night's meeting,
and found ready credence.

By United Press.

hall was finally emptied.

are asking to-day.

was not eventful.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

"IF YOU SEE IT IN

THE IRISH PARTY HAVE A QUESTION TO SETTLE WITH MR. GLADSTONE, They Want Moderate Imperial Burdens

When They Have a Parliament of Their Own-English Laborers Divided on the Eight-hour Day Question-London's Death Rate is Suddenly Almost Doubled-Englishmen No Longer Dunce and Society Laments-British Ladies Rise in Arms Against the Threatening Hoop Skirt-The Forged Literary Relies that Were Bought for the Lenox Library-Alles. bury's Relatives Take Steps to Prevent Him from Selling the Family Heirlooms.

LONDON, Jan. 14.-Before and after yesterday's Cabinet council Mr. Justin McCarthy, as leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, had an interview with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Moriey, which proves that the subject of the Ministerial deliberations was the Home Rule bill. From a carefully worded but evidently inspired editorial in to-day's News it is evident that Mr. McCarthy's presence in Downing street was due to some difference of opin-ion between the Liberal and Irish leaders upon the question of Ireland's contribution to the Imperial Exchequer after the Irish Parliament shall have been installed in Dublin. Most people had forgotten this important part of the nome rule scheme, but the Irish lenders have never lost sight of it, and only last week Mr. Timothy Healy referred to it as a matter upon which the Irish people do well to keep most careful watch. It is now pretty generally admitted that the bill of 1886 imposed financial burdens upon Ireland quite out of proportion to her means and altogether unjust, and the new measure will have to set this right. The difference between the English and Irish estimates of what an equitable contribution should be is said to represent a sum of about \$2,500,000 per annum, which clearly is worth fighting for. A settlement has not yet been quite arranged, as Mr. Mc-Carthy has to submit an offer made to him yesterday to his colleagues, but everything will probably be arranged at the Cabinet Counell convened for Monday night.

There is further reason to believe that the Home Rule bill will provide for the retention of the full number of Irish members at West minster until the imperial Parliament shall have finally disposed of the Irish land question, which should be about two years hence

The Kational Conference of miners at Birmingham, as had been expected, voted a resolution in favor of a statutory eight hours' working day almost unanimously, only two delegates holding up their hands against it; but those delegates represented 52,000 Durham miners, and as the Northumberland men also prefer to get their working day shortened by their own efforts the minority opposed to legislative interference is still a very reedectable one. The bill, however, is to be introduced during the coming session, and the action of the Birmingham Conference is certain to influence considerably those members who have heretofore been sitting on the fence, or, as the cant phrase of British politicians puts it. " have been keeping an open mind." It is probable that on the motion for second reading one of the Durham labor members will move a direct negative, and the resultant division will show some curious cross voting. If the bill should pass into committee, amendments excluding the counties of Durham and Northumberland from its operations will be moved, and probably carried. In any case, however, an entirely compulsory bill is not likely to pass, despite the threat used at the

Birmingham Conference. Lord Winchelsea's scheme for a national agricultural association has already practically failed. The farmers generally are de-clining to have anything to do with it, and are now arranging for the formation of a federation of tenant farmers, while the attitude of agricultural laborers was forcibly indicated by their most trusted leader, Joseph Arch. M. P., who, in a speech at Warwick last night, said: Laborers have as much to hope for from Lord Winchelsea's association as a mouse would have of its life if it attempted to lick

the cream off a cat's whiskers. After a summer and autumn that were ab normally healthy the death rate in London has suddenly almost doubled. The mortality is now above thirty per thousand. The increase is almost entirely confined to diseases of the respiratory organs. The cause is ascribed by nearly every one to the low temperature of the past three weeks. It never seems to occur to Londoners that the lack of oxygen and the presence of poisonous gases in the atmosphere of the metropolis at this season constitute a positive danger to health. The so-called foggy days of the past few weeks have brought perhaps greater discomfort than ever before. The air has been surcharged with the fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid gas and smoke. There has been very little real On days when it has been as dark as midnight at noonday the humidity has been as low as with clear skies in summer. People went about with smarting eyes, coughing. and almost gasping, and complaining hopelessly of what they called the fog. The London fog can at any fime be banished by law just as the same sort of fog has been suppressed in Pittsburgh and other American cities. The same statute which dissipates London fog will bring another great boon to the metropolis. It will give it comfortably heated homes in winter. The million or two grate fires of bituminous coal make the London fog and nothing else. Occasionally a newspaper timidly suggests that the use of anthracite coal in stoves and furnaces would banish the nulsance, but an apology and admission of the impracticability of the suggestion always goes with it. Experts have recet ily reported that there is sufficient authre cite coal in Wales to supply all Great Britain for several generations. The death rate in London will have to go above the epidemic point before an Englishman will give up his soft coal fires.

Influenza of a mild type is again reported from various parts of the country, but the Lauret, the chief medical organ, to-day gives comforting assurance that there is nothing at all approaching the visitation of past years. nor is the disease likely to become so severe and extensive again for a generation. On the other hand, small-pox has broken out in an alarming manner in many large towns, and typhold fever has assumed almost an epidemic form in London. Its chief victims so far have been found among the upper classes, who, in this metropolis at any rate, live amid hygieni conditions which may be said to be almost deal. But, for all that, the Earl of Londonberough, Lord Halbridge, and several other peers have been prostrated by the dreaded disease, and there is reason to believe that sphoid rages in a large number of West End uses unknown to the general public. Various causes have been assigned for this state of things, but the explanation most popular among the masses, who cannot afford pheasants and grouse and that sort of thing, is that the aristocrats catch typhoid fever through eating putrid game.

English society is raising a national lament because men no longer dance. Hostesses have for a long time been at their wits' end to secure partners for young women at balls and dancing parties. Now the situation is worse than ever, and remedies are being eagerly sought. The suggestion is publicly discussed that a dancing agency be established similar of the

guests armed with guarantees of fitness and respectability would appear at the proper hour, warranted to dance every number on the card and not give more than three dances to one young woman. Some such plan seems to be the only hope of saving the art of dancing in

Of all subjects in the world, the London Times has begun a solemn and laborious discussion of the existence of the sea serpent Prof. Huxley has written to express his incredulity, and now the battle is waxing fast and furious in the correspondence columns of the sedate journal. It may dwarf even the Home Rule bill in popular interest before Parliament meets, and it is just as well, perhaps, that the temperature rules low while the dispute is on. The danger of the return of hoop skirts, which THE SUN recently pointed out, is caus-

ing serious alarm. My suggestion that an anti-crinoline league might be formed has literally taken form. "John Strange Winter" (Mrs. Stannard) is organizing the crusade under the name "The No-Crinoline League." The members sign the following pledge:

"Is hereby pledge myself to do all in my power to prevent the wearing of crinoline." Responses are being received in large numbers, and for once it really appears that a mandate of fashion will be successfully defied in England. The Princess of Wales has been appealed to, and, although she has made no sign yet, it is understood that she is a strong opponent of crinoline. Several newspapers have started correspondence on the all-absorbing topic. One lady writes that she would as soon send her daughters into the highways with no covering over their underclothing as see them wearing the barbarous hoops. A husband declares that he has intimated to his wife that if she wears the objectionable cage he will decline to be seen in her company: while a still bolder spirit asserts that he has solemnly warned his better half that every crinoline brought into his house will be destroyed by his own ruthless hand.

American possessors of Burns relics and other historical treasures, especially if purchased in Edinburgh, are earnestly advised to send or bring them to the British Museum in order that their authenticity may be tested. THE SUN'S readers were informed a considerable time ago of the discovery in the Scottish capital of a regular manufactory of such articles, and of doubts thrown, in consequence, upon the genuineness of several prized collections. The warning then given has been amply justified by events, and the latest ex-posure of the frauds is of especial interest to Americans. It seems that in consequence of the statements cabled to The Sun, Mr. John S. Kennedy, banker, of New York, instructed Mr. Morrison, the learned librarian of the Edinburgh Public Library, to forward to the British Museum authorities for examination some 200 manuscripts, supposed to be the work of Scott, Burns, and other Scotcelebrities, purchased in Edinburgh for the Lenox Library. The museum experts reported on Thursday that all the manuscripts are forgeries. They add that in the alleged "early historical documents" Mary Queen of Scots, Rob Roy, and Claverhouse all used the same make of paper.

The prolonged frost has considerably delayed the building of the new Inman offices at Southampton, but the work has now been resumed, and the company promises to have everything ready early in March. Meanwhile negotiations are proceeding between the General Steam Navigation Company, the chief firm in the coasting and Continental trade. and the Inman people, which will result in the establishment of a new line of freight steamers, to run between Southampton and Bordeaux in connection with the Inman liners. There is said to be a good deal of money in this scheme.

Fifteen thousand persons have signed a petition to the Queen praying her not to abolish the royal buckhounds and denying that any oruelty attaches to the hunting of tame deer. The Mersey Dock Board has finally declined to meet the wishes of the people directly engaged in the American cattle trade at Liverpool, and has decided to proceed with its original and much criticised plans for improving the wharfage accommodation at Woodside ought to be spent.

Although Lord Iveagh has entered into pos session of the Savernake estate, the litigation etween the Marquis of Ailesbury and his relatives has broken out afresh. The ignoble Marquis's uncle. Lord Robert Bruce, who failed to prevent the sale of the family domain. having reason to believe that his graceless nephew now has felonious designs upon the heirlooms, which, of course, were not included in Lord Iveagh's purchase, obtained, on Thursday, from the Chancery Court, an inunction to restrain their removal and the apcointment of a receiver pending the hearing of the action which is to determine their eventual destination. The heirlooms are of great value and of some historical interest. They include a number of rare pictures, including a Murillo and a Rubens, a magnificent collection of old plate, and several superb cabinets, all so easily convertible into cash that everybody agrees as to the unwisdom of allowing them to get under the unfettered control of the Marquis of Ailesbury.

WILL THEY STIR UP BROOKLYN9 William Ziegler and William J. Gaynor Buy

a Big Silce of Eagle Stock. Mr. William Ziegler and Mr. William J. Gaynor yesterday purchased the stock of Mr. M. Van Anden in the Brooklyn Eagle. Mr. Van Anden, when asked if it was so, admitted it freely. When asked what was the meaning of the sale he laughed and sald: Suppose you ask Mr. Gaynor. He gener-

ally has a reason for what he does." When Mr. Gaynor was seen he no sooner heard the first words of the reporter than he said it was a private transaction.

Owing to the attitude of Mr. Gaynor toward those who control the government of Brooklyn, the sale will be the subject of much speculation and astonishment. Mr. Van Anden was the largest stockholder in the paper, it is said, but he did not hold a controlling interest. It is conjectured that Mr. Ziegler and Mr. Gaynor would not have bought any atock in the paper if they had not keen their way to get enough more to give them the control.

way to get enough more to give them the control.

Mr. Ziegler now resides in the Fifth avenue, this city, but is a large property owner in throoklyn, where he formerly lived. It was he who successfully appealed to the courts to prevent the consummation of the purchase by Brooklyn of the East New York Water Company's plant. The purchase had been agreed to by Affred C. Chapin, then Mayor, and by the two other city officials whose consent was necessary. Mr. Ziegler's principal objection to the purchase was that the price was excessive. Mr. Gaynor was his counsel in that matter also. The present indictments of Aldermen and Supervisors for alleged corruption in the expenditure of the \$40,000 appropriated for the Brooklyn Columbus celebration were brought about mainly, it is said, by Mr. Ziegler, and here, too, Mr. Gaynor was the active agent.

Mrs. Levy Gets Her \$50 From Major Poud. Stella Levy, the wife of Jules Levy, the cor-Fourth District Court to recover \$50 as one week's salary in the Black Patti concert tour. has got judgment in her favor. Major Pond has got judgment in her lavor. Major Fond did not dispute that the salary was due, but he thought that he was entitled to a counterclaim of \$45 for extra refreshments and wine and beer which Mrs. Levy or her husband had ordered on the tour and charged him for, in addition to their hotel bills. Mrs. Levy denied that these extras were for her.

No such desperate fight has ever been known as the one to keep dealers from selling "Ad miras" cigarettes. They are feared by reason of their decided improvement over all others.

CONFESSION OF M. BAHHAUT.

THE EX-MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS ADMITS HIS BHAMB,

He Attempts to Implicate Carnet in His Corrupt Acts-Other Boodle Schemes In Which Bathaut, Freyeinet, and Hern Were Involved-New and Startling Disclosures Are at Hand-France Plundered on Every Hand by Men Who Ranked as Her Foremost Statesmen-The Socialists and the Boulangists Make a Combination,

Paris, Jan. 14.—France is tired, very tired of the Panama scandal, but there are important chapters still to be written. It has been a week of grave events and serious perils, but universal shame and disgust cannot now be changed into popular anger and revolt. The danger of a violent uprising inspired by the Panama revelations has entirely disappeared. The public eagerness to know every fresh detail of the black record is giving place to dull apathy, which is broken only by disclosures of the most startling nature. The attacks upon President Carnot now chiefly concern the country. Although many of the most prominent public leaders have been sent to the guillotine in the past few days. Frenchmen will be slow to condemn the present head of the State. The fact which I cabled a week ago, that Carnot was member of the Freycinet Cabinet of 1886, which was implicated by the evidence involving ex-Minister Baihaut, was generally regarded as a matter which demanded explanation, but which did not necessarily imply guilt. Then came Charles de Lesseps's startling exposure at the trial on Tuesday of Baihaut's blackmailing and bribery. The ex-Minister, before the magistrate next day, defended himself by saying that his action in the matter of suppressing and modifying Rousseau's report was advised by his associate, Carnot, Minister of Finance. The attempt to involve President Carnot was not recorded by Magistrate Franqueville, as it was not made under oath. He consulted instead Minister of Justice Bourgeois, saying that names which he dared not mention were being used. Bour-geois, although in Carnot's Cabinet, is radically opposed to him, and it is believed he instructed the magistrate to pursue the usual course, no matter who might be implicated.

Next day an examination was made of the books of the bank where Balhaut kept his bank account in 1886. Evidence was found which confirmed a portion of Lesseps's state ment in relation to the money paid to the Minister of Public Works. Baihaut was confronted with the new facts by Magistrate Fran queville yesterday afternoon. After a long cross-examination the ex-Minister of Public Works made a full confession. This fact has not been made public in France, and it will not become known here until next week. The serious feature of the document, which is sworn to, is the attempt which it contains to make President Carnot particeps criminia. This Baihaut does to the extent of asserting that Carnot advised him to hold Rousseau's report in his own home for the period during which it was suppressed.

Balhaut says the reason Carnot gave was that publicity would crush thousands of small investors, who had contributed 800,000,000 to the Panama enterprise. Whether Carnot is also alleged to have been concerned in the modification of that report I cannot escortain Baihaut confesses the practical accuracy of Lesseps's story of his corruption. He says. however, that 375,000 france which he received were not a part of the promised million for carrying the loan bill through Parliament. as asserted by Lesseps, but was a direct payment for simply introducing the bill into the Chamber. I am unable to learn further details of Baihaut's confession, but I have the fullest confidence in the authority upon which these statements are made.
Some of Baihaut's statements are being en-

ergetically investigated, for he has pointed out many new ramifications of this prodigious scandal. The detective work in the Panami affair is being done under direction of Commisand Wallasey at a cost of £40,000. The critics saires Fourry, Cochefert, and Clement. The first named said to-night:

"I have served no arrest or search warrants to-day, but can tell you new disclosures are at hand which will make startling news." Cochefert searched the papers of Banker

Cremieux, who preceded Baron Reinach as agent of the Panama Company, in dealing with the Department of Publicity, as it was euphemistically termed. He found check stubs bearing the names of men who are prominent in social and private life Clement searched Baibaut's house and made some important discoveries. He found in the ex-Minister's desk. according to police rumors, a diary of 1886 in which the entries were abbreviated but easily understood. This corroborates Baihaut's though it is of course possible that it was compiled long after the date—in fact, recently. At the back of the book, on the memorandum pages, are said to be entries regarding another big scandal in which Bai-

haut, Freycinet, Cornelius Herz, and a great radical leader were associated. This had to do with the so-called Wegner brake for freight cars, which it was proposed to compel by law all railroads to adopt. The cost of introducing the device would have been 1,000 francs per car, or 36,000,000 for the entire country, and the profits to the owners of the patents would have been large. The railroads fought the scheme on the ground that the device was of inferior merit, and the bill failed. This is only one of the many side shows to which attention is directed.

These things help demonstrate how systematically France has been plundered and dishonored by the men who have ranked as her foremost statesmen. The situation as a whole is beginning to assume a new significance in the eyes of many men of keen perception and sound judgment. It is a significance of terrific suggestion. It is a significance which must be traced in connection with Chancellor Caprivi's great speech before the committee of the German Reichstag this week on the European situation in connection with Russia's puzzling military policy of the past few months, in connec tion with Denmark's remarkable preparations for the defence of Copenhagen, in connection with the recent developments in Italian policy in connection with the apparent determina tion throughout the Continent to make every able-bodied man in Europe a soldier. There is still strong reason for believing that the heaping of shame upon France during the past two months, or, rather, the uncovering of the dishonor of her rulers, has been accom-plished according to a carefully prepared plan Do Lahaye, who started the exposé, and An drieux, who gave it impetus when there was danger that it might be blocked, each had a certain amount of knowledge. They acted. of a secret and whose course had been dictated up to a certain point. They proclaimed the general scope of the scandal, but without names and proofs, which apparently they were unable to supply. Their assertions are being gradually substantiated. Who is behind them, who is the master mind that in coldblooded fashion is slowly giving to the world the most venal record in all history? Everybody has been looking for an answer

mong the internal enemies of the republic There has been no sign of a plot on behalf of the Monarchists or Imperialists. If there had been it would have developed before this E&W. E&W. E&W.

The Tyronian bink cults should be worn with our Youns or hoteks coller. - 4 m.

The police deny the reports that fresh prosecutions are impending, and new arrests to be made for complicity in the Panama Canal frauds and corruption. The Committee of Investigation of the Chamber of Deputies had a dull session to-day. A report received from a sub-committee which had examined the books of certain bankers formerly connected with Anton revealed nothing worthy of note.

Magistrate Franqueville concluded to-day his examination of M. Baihaut. The statement that the ex. Minister fully confessed the

Anton revealed nothing worthy of note.

Magistrate Franqueville concluded to-day his examination of M. Baihaut. The statement that the ex-Minister fully confessed the bribery charges is confirmed, and it is expected that Baihaut will be put on trial as soon as the present trial is concluded.

At a meeting to-day of fifty Republican Deputles it was decided to represent to Premier Ribot that, although the fullest light on the Panama scandal was necessary, yet the interest of the republic demanded that the affair be brought to a speedy settlement.

A prominent Republican says: "The great object of the Rectionists of all parties is now to disgust M. Carnot with the exercise of power, and to get him to resign before the election of a new Chamber of Deputles. This Chamber now stunds too badly in the eyes of the country for a President elected by it to have great weight in the eyes of the nation. The character for integrity and disinterested devotion to the public weal which M. Carnot has justly won may be a tower of strength to the republic between the present time and the time fixed for the general elections."

The Government has been considerably strengthened by the speech of Chancellor von Caprivi on the Army bill. This has, in a large degree, diverted attention from Panama affairs, and aroused a deeper interest in the foreign concerns of France, and in the necessity of Frenchmen standing together against their enemies abroad.

The situation to-day is therefore improved, and although the Ficaro publishes a sensational article, signed by the editor in chief. M. Magnard, urging Carnot, in the interests of the republic, to resign, very little is heard of adverse criticism upon the President, The Figaro's attempt to a rouse public feeling against Carnot has failen flat, and men who vehemently denounced the President, President, Pranqueville finds that the intitals "J. R." made by the late Baron Reinach on the counterfoli of a check do not apply to Roche, who will, therefore, le released from the accusation of complici

cution of the ex-amister win be vigorously pushed.

At the Tivoli Vauxhall meeting this evening the speakers denounced the corruptions of the Bourgeoisie Government, as brought to light by the Panama Causi investigation, and Citizen Guesde was especially violent and extreme in his language. Guesde called attention also to the Guelph scandal in Germany, as illustrating the general corruption of politics, under existing forms of government. The meeting unanimously adouted a resolution in favor of general amnesty to all political prisoners.

Mrs. Laviolette Has Not Heard from Her

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 14.-The whereabouts of Elzear Laviolette, the druggist who disappeared from his home in this city on the first of the month, is still a mystery. It was rumored that his wife had heard from him by a telegram from Montreal. It now turns out that instead of her hearing from him, she received a despatch from her brother, who lives in Montreal, asking if she had heard from him. Mrs. Laviolette believes that her husband is

the Canadian Government, will on Monday announce that the tariff of canal tolls, adopted for the rear 1883, puts an end to all discrimi-nation against vessels, merchandise, or citi-zens of the United States.

No Discrimination Against Us.

TORONTO, Jan. 14. - The Empire, the organ of

The great public need is an independent Democratic morning one-cent paper. The Daily Mercury, which will be for sale on Tuesday morning, will exactly fill the gap. dent insurance that beats the deck. Be sure to order it through your newsman - Ade.

A New Democratic Bally.

Agitation against the present regime there FRICTION OVER THE GARDEN. has been, but no substitute has been offered.

The search, therefore, naturally leads many to look beyond the French borders for the instigator of the present troubles. There is no

HORSE SHOW STOCKHOLDERS WISH TO CONTROL THE ENTERPRISE.

J. A. Balley Bids 830 a Share for a Con trolling Interest in the Stock-An Intimatten that the Horse Show and the Circus Will Go Eisewhere Unless the Management of the Concern Is Changed, The Madison Square Garden Company and

the National Horse Show Company have got into a tangle. J. A. Balley, the proprietor of the Barnum & Balley Circus, has joined with the horse show company to try and get a controlling interest in the stock of the Garden Company. The unpleasantness has been going on some time, but it was a sort of family affair and

nothing about it was made public until yes out. While the National Horse Show Company and Mr. Balley are trying to absorb the Garden the Garden Company, it is reported, is trying to absorb the National Horse Show

According to the Rider and Driver, the arrangement between the Horse Show Company and the Garden Company last year was for an equal division of the profits, which amounted to between \$65,000 and \$70,000. Individual nembers of the Horse Show Company are largely interested in the stock of the Garden Company and the Garden Company is represented in the Horse Show Company directory.

"The Horse ShowCompany people say that for

the share of profits that the Garden Company got the Horse Show was to have certain privileges, but that none of these privileges, which are so far undefined, has been granted, and that the company is obliged to pay \$5,000 a day for the use of the Garden whereas other people can got it for \$1,000 a day.

Last year, it will be remembered, the Horse Show Company raised the amount of its prizes. This was one of the reasons for the present friction. The Garden Company men in the directory say that the increase was not warranted. They suggest now that the prizes shall be reduced again. They also ask for a larger representation in the Board of Directors of the Horse Show Company, and the Horse Show Company say no to both propositions.

Mr. Bailey comes into the fight as a stockholder of the Garden Company. He alleges that the stock of the Garden Company has not been paying dividends. Yesterday he wrote a letter to each of the stockholders of the Garden Company.

The substance of this letter is as follows: That he has been requested by several large stockholders of the Madison Square Garden Company to aid in putting a new management in charge of the Garden; that when the enterprise began he, with a numeer of others, subscribed for the stock on the understanding that the enterprise was to prove a sound and successful financial enterprise; that the present management to produce results satisfactory to the stockholders, and that a radical change is necessary. The Garden, he writes, should be in the hands of men who better understand the wants of the amusement-loving public.

Mr. Balley goes on and asserts that a strong tension has existed for some time between the Garden Company and the two principal tension has existed for some time between the Garden Company and the two principal tension has existed for some time between the Garden Company and the two principal tension has existed for some time between the Garden Company and the two principal tensions.

He adds that he intends, if possible, to seven by purchase of the stock or otherwise. leges, but that none of these privileges, which are so far undefined, has been granted, and

tenants.

He adds that he intends if possible, to secure, by purchase of the stock or otherwise, the control of the Garden, and he solicits cooperation. He offers \$30 a share for a controlling interest in the stock of the company, and seks, if the stockholders decline to sell, that they will let him have their proxies to use in voting.

that they will be thin that you was in voting.

A friend of Mr. Bailey and of the Horse Show peorle said last night that Mr. Bailey had selected a site for a new building, and that if he didn't succeed in getting possession of the management of the Garden he would build a finer building to show his circus and for the use of the Horse Show.

A CONGESTED POST OFFICE. Philadelphia's Postmaster Will Be Glad to Lay Down the Burden.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The clogged condiion of the Post Office in this city and the multiplied complaints of delays in the service led to-day to a conference between Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Postal Inspector Darby, Postmaster Field, and all the heads of departments.

force was totally inadequate to cope with the vast amount of business, and that to work the great masses of mail matter properly would require additional help at once. He also asserted that the department at Washington had let the contract for wagon service at such a

ruinously low figure that the contractor had about abandoned the contract, and the service is weefully crippled.

This caused serious delays in the transportation of mail to and from the main and suboffices and the railroad depots. He said he was completely deluged with complaints which he was utterly powerless to remedy, and he would hall with delight the coming March 4, when circumstances will relieve him.

The Postmaster-General said that while Congress had appropriated only \$200,000 for increased cierical force in all parts of the country, and it was ridiculously inadequate, he would do all in his power to relieve the pressure by the employment of additional clerks.

WILLIAMS LIKELY TO BE TRIED FIRST. Superintendent Byrnen's Pive Inspecting Houndsmen Not at Work Xet.

There were many whispered consultations yesterday among the police officials who are to be tried at Police Headquarters on Monday for neglect of duty. They declined to discuss the charges with reporters. All Superintendent Byrnes would say was:

"I hope there will be no more trouble among the superior officers. I intend to carry out the rules and discipline, and maintain them. so long as I am Superintendent of Police." The five roundsmen detailed to the Superintendent's office for service in Inspector Conlin's district reported yesterday. The Superintendent did not put them to work immediately, but told them to get ready. They will be under his personal supervision, and will report direct to him any violations of the rules

be under his personal supervision, and will report direct to him any violations of the rules of the department.

Inspector Conlin was closeted with the Superintendent for some time in the forence. The Inspector declares his innocence of any knowledge of wrongdoing, but it is likely that nobody in his district will take any chances for months. It will not be known until the Commissioners convene on Monday who will be put on trial first. The general Impression is, however, that Inspector Williams will be the first to face the music. His counsel is George Bliss, who, it is thought, will act for all the accused officials.

BOSTON GIRLS WANTED IN TEXAS. A Party of Young Men Write to Mayor

Matthews to Spare Them a Few for Wives Boston, Jan. 14.-Mayor Matthews has received from a man in Austin, Tex., under date of Jan. 9, 1893, a letter, which reads: There is a party of young men here of irre-

proachable character who want to correspond with some nice young ladies, with a view to matrimony. I suppose this is out of your line of tusiness, but perhaps you could accede to our request. We want to get good wives. Women who can be relied upon, preferring them to be of good silucation and morals, and members of churches. As Boston has the honor of having more girls than boys. I think you could spare not a few. We mean just what we say, and our characters will bear the strictest investigation.

"All are solver, industrious men, belong to the church, and will make good husbands. Hopingrihat this will not be too much for you to do, I would be very much obliged to hear a favorable reply."

A posterript is added saying that some of these young men are "in business and can be relied upon." get good wives. women who can be relied

George Goulet, Ay Brut, 1884,

Try the new dining car route to Nontreal via New York Central and Adirondank and St. Lawrence line solid vestibuled train. Magnificent scenery, —456.

DOUBLE PARRICIDE. Thriftless Son Shoots Bis Father a

CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 14 .- A tragedy was en acted here this afterneon which will result in the loss of two lives and the conviction of Thomas Rodgers as a double parricide. Rodgers is 24 years old, and the victims are his father Thomas Rodgers, 60 years of age; his mother Martha Ann Rodgers, of about the same age. and his married sister. Mrs. William Kildey. As Thomas sat back of the stove in the kitchen of his parents' home, just after the noonday meal this afternoon, his father reprimanded him for his laziness, and, declaring that he must go to work, Thomas answered, "You can't put me out," and, going up stairs.

secured his brother-in-law's revolver.

The wife and daughter attempted to save Mr. Bodgers, but Thomas pushed them aside and deliberately fired two bullets into his father at short range. The first shot entered the thigh and the second lodged in the heart, while the powder scorched the old man's clothing. After his father had fallen to the floor young Rodgers kicked him in the face.

The mother attempted to escape by the cellar door, but a builet from her son's revolver struck her in the back and penotrated her left lung. The sister, Mrs. Kildey, fled from the house by the front door, and her brother, whose bloodthirsty passions had been thoroughly aroused, pursued her to the street, and, standing on the doorstep, shot her while she ran, in almost the same place that he had wounded his mother. The builet glanced on the shoulder blade, and this saved the young woman's life.

His revolver now empty, the would-be murderer ran up the street to an Alderman's office, two blocks distant, and, entering, locked the door against a large crowd which followed. The police were notified, and hodgers was locked up. The three victims were taken to the hospital, where the physicians announced that the father and mother could not live until morning. The Mayor took the sniemortem statement of the dying couple this evening.

Mr. Hodgers said that his son had frequently threatened his life when he had pressed the young man to go to work. On several occasions the father had his son arrested, but withdrew the charges on promises of good behavior.

To a reporter the son said that the attack was the result of a family row, and that he intended to kill the old man. He gave no reason, however, for the assault on his mother and sister.

A hearing will be given the prisoner tomorrow, in which four children of the street. father at short range. The first shot entered the thigh and the second lodged in the heart,

sister.

A hearing will be given the prisoner tomorrow, in which four children of the sister, who were present during the shooting, will give evidence against their uncle. There is much excitement in the community, and extra precautions have been taken by the police to guard against lynching.

MR. BLAINE RALLIES.

After a Restless Night He Passes an Easy

Washington, Jan. 14 .- Dr. Johnston was asked this morning whether he considered Mr. Blaine in a dying condition, but, evading growing weaker. He intimated that while Mr. Blaine's condition was susceptible to the slightest changes, he did not believe there was any immediate danger of dissolution.

While more or less nourishment was given o Mr. Blaine, the physician admitted that he is living on stimulants, and several times his ife has been recalled by the administration of nitro-glycerine, which, in its results, even sur-prised the physicians. It was evident from the replies that Dr. Johnston was mystified at the wonderful vitality possessed by the patient. At 10 o'clock it was said at the house by the

attendant that Mr. Blaine had not passed a better at that hour. He was a little restless during the night, and seems to be slowly losing strength, even at times when he is free from any return of distinctly unfavorable symptoms.

Dr. Johnston, after his morning call at 11 o'clock, said: "I found Mr. Blaine better today. He is fresher and stronger than yesterday."

day. He is fresher and stronger than yesterday.

At 2:30 P. M. the physicians gave out the following bulletin: "Mr. Blaine passed a restless night but is now stronger and brighter than for several days past."

The family are apparently very much encouraged at the improvement noted in the condition of Mr. Blaine to-day, and this evening this was evidenced by the fact that Miss Hattle Blaine and James G. Blaine, Jr., came out of the house for a few minutes' siring and incidentally to indulge in the luxury of a snowballing bout. Mrs. Senator Hale has made three visits to the house to-day.

Dr. Johnston visited the house at 10 o'clock to-night, remaining only a few moments. He said that Mr. Blaine was stronger than he was yesterday, and had passed an easy, comforta-

said that Mr. Biaine was stronger than he was yesterday, and had passed an easy, comfortable day. The members of the family shared in this improvement, young James taking advantage of it to spend the evening out, and the young ladles receiving at home one or two of their intimate lady friends. There were but few callers during the evening, and at 11 o'clock, as usual, the house was closed up for the night. Dr. Johnston said that he would not return to-night unless sent for, and from indications he could see no occasion for it. Dr. cations he could see no occasion for it. Dr. Hyatt will not be there, either.

TO CRUISE IN THE CONQUEROR. Mr. F. W. Vanderbilt's Party Will Start for the West Indies on Feb. 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and s small party of friends will start on Feb. 1 for a cruise to the West Indies in Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht the Conqueror. The Conquero is now at Newport, out of commission, but men have been sent from Krombach's marine outatters' establishment in Brooklyn to bring her to this port and prepare her for the cruise she will be brought here as soon as the Sound is reported free from ice, and will be over-hauled and stocked with the stores necessary

hauled and stocked with the stores necessary for a month's cruise.

Mr. Vanderbilt said yesterday that he expected to be gone not longer than a month, but his return may be delayed after the first of March, if the reports of New York weather have not materially improved in that time. The Conqueror is a 1935-ton steam yacht, 203 feet in length over all, 188 feet on the water line, 24 feet 7 inches beam, and 15 feet 2 inches hold. She has triple expansion engines, is luxuriously finished and furnished, and will start on this cruise in fit condition to make a speed record for herself, if even fairly decent weather is encountered. She sails under the New York Yacht Club flag.

The coldest weather this season visited some parts of the Southern States and Canada yesterday morning. The line of freezing temperatures cut across the centr of Florida at Tampa. Jacksonville had 8° bel ing. In Washington it was 4" below zero and in Chicago 8" below, while in Minnesota it ranged from 20° to 32° below. The coldest so far reported was 54'

below at White River Station, Canada.

This severe weather in the Northwest will sweep down upon the Atlantic States behind the storm which is now moving northeast from the Arkanase Valley. tended by a rise of from 15° to 25° in temperature over the southwest and central States Here, also, the rise will precede the drop. Snow fell yesterday in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio

Indiana, Kentucky, and the Western lake regions. Elsewhere the weather was fair. It was slightly colder in this city in the morning, the lowest official temperature was S\*; highest, 12\*; average humidity, 50 per cent.; wind southwest; average velocity, 20 miles an hour; highest, 30 miles. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tun Ses

Wannington FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, ...
For Maine. New Hampahire, and Vermont, fair, winds shifting to northwest; colder in New Hampahire

and Vermont.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and eastern New York, same, except pale in mostly mortion by eastern New York, cleaning Sunday morning, wider; winds ablitring to nordanes.

For District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, clearing Sunday morning; colder, northwesterly winds.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvani, western

New York, and Ohio, clearing Sunday morning; colder; northwesterly winds. Young & Smylle's "Acme" Licorice Peliote Indispensable to public speakers, singers, et al. -Ads.

Ripans Tabules sectet digestion. Ripans Tabules

MORE POWER TO SATOLLI

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

He is Made Apostolic Delegate to the United States.

INCREASED AUTHORITY FROM ROMB.

Indications of Prompt Obedience to the Pope's Decree.

The Announcement Made in a Cable Mesange to Mgr. Satolit from Rome by His Former Secretary, Dr. O'Connell-Much Satisfaction Among the Liberal Wing to the Church at the Decision Which, They Say, Has Been Hastened by Recent On currences in This Country-Archbishop Corrigan Says that All Will Bow to the Decree Because Now There Is No Room for a Difference of Opinion-An Instant tion is Bajtimore that Satolil is Practieally an American Pope-Archbishop Ireland Explains the Appointment,

ROME, Jan. 14.-The Pope has decided to establish a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States, and has nominated Mgr. Satolli to be the first delegate. This decision the Vatican considers to be a sufficient reply to the opposition to Mgr. Satolil and his mis-

The Propaganda will send by the Rev. P. Z. Rooker the documents authenticating the new power conferred upon Mgr. Satolli as permanent delegate.

Pope Leo is said to be greatly interested in

the situation in America, and desirous of put-ting an end to the ecclesiastical differences existing there. With this purpose the Pope is preparing an encyclical to the American opisopate, advising harmony and union.

Washington, Jan. 14.-Mgr. Satolif, the Papal ablegate, received at the Catholic University to-day the following cable message from Dr. O'Connell, the American Secretary of the Propaganda, who accompanied Mgr. Satolli to this country, and recently returned to Rome:

Mgr. Satelli: RORE, Jan. 14, 1895.

The apostolic delegation is permanently established

in the United States, and you are confirmed the first delegate.

O'CORMELL, Information was also received here confirming the announcement that the Rev. F. Z. Rooker of Albany had been formally appointed Secretary of the apostolic delegation, and stating further that he had left Rome for New York and was no doubt the bearer of the Papal bull creating the delegation and con-

firming all the powers of Mgr. Satolli. St. Paul, Jan. 14.-When asked about the institution of an apostolic delegation in the United States, this afternoon, Archbishop Ireland said: "Yes, a permanent apostolic dele-gation has been established in the United States, and Mgr. Satolli has been named the first apostolic delegate. The decree was issued in Rome last evening. I have had myself a direct cablegram from the Eternal City to this effect. I am heartily glad. The controversies egitating American Catholics for some time past are over and peace will

reign. "Mgr. Satolli came to this country as Papal Ablegate—a term which indicates a temporary mission and somewhat limited powers. Objections were at once raised in certain quar-ters against him, his authority was questioned or denied, his recall demanded, his mission declared a failure. To all clamorings of this nature the Pope gives answer swift and effective. He declares that we shall have a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States. So well satisfied is he with the work accomplished by the ablegate that, as a perfeet recognition of Mgr. Satolli's rights, he

names him the first apostolic delegate. "Leo XIII. is a man of firm character; oppo-sition strengthens his resolve. All that has occurred since Mgr. Satolli's arrival demonstrates the more plainly the need of a representative of the Pope clothed with well-defined and extensive powers. For Catholics Rome is the supreme tribunal; but Rome is rather far away. A hand near by is needed that will at any moment reach out and bid the sea he placid. If some men had been seeking the most effectual way to make evident to all eyes the necessity of a delegate in America, they could not have adopted in proof of their thesis more effective arguments than the method they have in fact been pursuing. God be thanked for all that has been done.

"The Catholic Church in America is now thoroughly organized and has put on the mantle of perfect stature. She has on herown territory a supreme court-a branch of the Appellate Court of Rome, deriving from this latter its life, but capable in itself of immediate action. This is home rule for American Catholics, so far as Catholics away from Rome can have home rule. In addition to our own energy and inspiration, we shall have in all our undertakings the direction and impetus, as directly as never before, of the sovereign head of the Church. Catholies will have a more practical realization of what Church unity and Panal supremacy means. Remote authority dwindles at times into a speculative theory, or a beau tests one's obedience, while at the same time dding new power for well doing.

"So far as the country at large is concerned, the American people will welcome the recognition that a religious element of the land so important as the Catholic has this new glory added to its record, this new strength infused

into its life. "Moreover, a closer acquaintance with the workings of the Papacy will be interesting and salutary; it will dissipate many an old time prejudice. The Papacy will appear to all of us in its true light harmonizing magnificently with the aspirations of modern democracy and accelerating the march of all that is useful, good, and elevating in modern progress. The clouds of old fogyism, said to nang around the throne of Peter, exist only in the befogged river of religious prejudice or the darkened recesses of narrow and blind folded minds.

'Ther exist not in the Vatican. The most far-seeing, liberal mind in the world to-day is that of Leo; the most gentle and generous heart is his. Neither Catholics nor Protestants of America know him sufficiently. It is the duty of all to study him; it is the particular duty of Catholics to draw nearer to him and follow more loyally his spiritual guidance." Baltimone, Jan. 14.—The abnouncement that Archbish p Satoli had been appointed

permanent, apostolic delegate in the United States did not surprise tardinal dibbons, who received the information with the air of a man who was being told semathing be already knew. But among the mak and file of the priesthood the appearment was discussed with tate i breath. It is plain that some do not like it. A well-known theologian, who requested that his name to not used, thought the effect on the Church in this country would be far-reaching and not at all beneficial. It was practically the establishment of an Amer ican Papaer. Said he:

The blow will fall hardest on Archbishon Corrigan and his supporters, who are charged with having covertly attacked the delegate. The greatest objection to the appointment is that Mar. Satolli is an Italian. An English-